party who entered into Indian territory inadvertantly. They were, therefore, handed over to the Pakistan Rangers. There was no lapse on the part of the authorities concerned.

Syed Abdullah Bukhari's Speech in Anantnag

856. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported speech of Syed Abdullah Bukhari, Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid at Anantnag in the Kashmir valley under the auspices of the Muslim United Front, demanding a referendum to enable the people to decide whether to remain with India or to be independent;

(b) whether his activities were antinational and communal; and

(c) if so, what are the details of his activties in the Kashmir valley and what action Government propose to take to curb his antinational activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Syed Abdullah Bukhari does not appear to have made any specific demand for referendum to enable the people to decide whether to remain with India or to be independent.

(b) No such report has been received from the State Government.

(c) According to the State Government's information during his visit to Kashmir valley, he addressed meetings at Anantnag.

Anti-India campaign in North Eastern Region

857. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY:

SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of anti-India campaign going in several places of North-Eastern region by the churches; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b) While there is no conclusive evidence to show that anti-India campaign is being conducted by the churches in the North Eastern region, Government have reports of contacts existing between some missionaries and underground groups which are secessionist in nature.

Production of cloth

858. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of cloth through handlooms in the country during the last three years alongwith the number of persons working State-wise;

(b) what is the production of cloth through Mills in the country during the last three years alongwith the number of workers employed statewise; and

(c) what are the details of steps taken by the Government to encourage handlooms and powerlooms?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The production of cloth by the handloom sector and the number of persons employed in this sector during the last three years are estimated as under:—

Year	Production (in million metres)	No. of Persons (in lakhs)
1985-86	3692	78.76
1986-87	3884	82.86
1987-88 (upto December '87)	2982	85.33 (Target)

Because of the decentralised nature of the handloom sector, State-wise figures of production and employment are not maintained.

(b) The production of cloth by the Mill sector during the last 3 years is as under:—

Year	Production (in million metres)
1985-86	3376
1986-87	3317
1987-88 (Upto December, '87)	2296

The figures of State-wise number of workers employed in the Mill sector during 1985-86 are not available. However, the number of workers employed in Mill sector during the last two years State-wise are as under:—

State	1986-87 (as on 31-3-87)	1987-88 (as on 31-3-88)
Andhra Pradesh	31837	33336
Assam	2740	4148
Bihar	2476	2476
Gujarat	177924	170776
Haryana	10576	10812
Himachal Pradesh	1741	1741

State	1986-87 (as on 31-3-87)	1987-88 (as on 31-3-88)
Jammu & Kshmir	1133	1133
Karnataka	43389	44235
Kerala	20743	20443
Madhya Pradesh	59468	59468
Maharashtra	254302	251963
Manipur	584	584
Orissa	39000	39000
Punjab	32052	32052
Rajasthan	42005	40581
Tamil Nadu	166358	160794
Uttar Pradesh	111242	108429
West Bengal	65662	58714
Delhi	17812	17812
Goa	851	851
Pondicherry	6766	11323
TOTAL :	1088661	1070671

(c) In order to develop the handloom industry and improve the socio-economic living conditions of handloom weavers, Central Government is implementing the following schemes in all the States of the country:—

(i) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enrol themselves as members of cooperative societies;

(ii) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers primary/apex cooperative societies and State handloom corporations;

(iii) Assistance for modernisation of looms;

(iv) Managerial subsidy to handloom weavers' primary societies;

(v) Financial assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations and Handloom Cooperative societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;

(vi) Special rebate at the rate of 20 per cent on sale on handloom products;

(vii) Janata Cloth Scheme;

(viii) Thrift Fund Scheme;

(ix) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme;

(x) Reservation of 22 items for exclusive production in the handloom sector through the handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

For the healthy development of the decentralised powerloom sector, Government have taken the following measures:—

(i) Registration of powerlooms has been decentralised and the power of registration of powerlooms has been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories so that the powerloom owners may approach the local authorities and get the registration certificates easily.

(ii) Installation of new powerlooms is permitted subject to locational conditions. Time for installation of new powerlooms has recently been extended from one year to two years from the date of issue of registration certificate.

(iii) Full fibre flexibility has been allowed for cotton and art silk looms.

(iv) NABARD provides refinance both for term loans and working capital to powerloom cooperative societies IDBI also provides refinance.

(v) The State Governments/UTs have been requested to encourage promotion of powerloom cooperatives so as to facilitate the provision of credit and marketing facilities.

(vi) A scheme for establishment of powerloom service centres is under implementation to provide technical assistance to powerloom weavers and help in their technological upgradation and product improvement.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, papers to be laid.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): I have a point of order with regard to the papers laid. In today's list of papers to be laid, I have examined, there are 14 papers to be laid on the Table of the House and in almost all the 14 papers it is seen that statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers is shown. I had raised this question before also and the hon. Chairman had stated that this question can be discussed and considered by the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House. But my point of order today is not with regard to that. Whether there has been delay in laying the papers or not, is a question that the Committee will look into. But my point of order is that laying of the papers on the Table of the House is mandatory under the statute, under the law made by this Parliament. I have studied one or two laws and the law says that the papers shall be laid before the House within 30 days or 60 days or three months. So, in my opinion, it is only this House that can condone the delay in laying the papers on the Table. I want your ruling. If you think you can give your ruling right now, you may give it and if you want to study it, you may do so because my firm opinion is that it is only this House which can condone delay in laying the papers on the Table of the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it and let you know.

I. The National Airports Authority (Contractors) Regulations, 1988

II. The National Airports Authority (Transaction of Business) Regulations, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 40 of the National Airports Authority Act, 1985, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the National Airports Authority:—

(i) No. SEC: 9-2-10 dated the 4th February, 1988 publishing the Na-